Guck."

"Not yet," said Hayward, loud enough to be heard in a radius of twenty feet. "Not quite a dead duck yet."

Matters looked threatening for a time. The officers massed around their prisoner, determinedly, and there would have been serious trouble had any effort been made to attack Hayward. The jail was at last reached, and Hayward was safely lodged in his cell.

ONLY ONE BALLOT TAKEN.

After the jurors were discharged dozens

of friends crowded around them, and there

was an old-fashioned reunion. No restric-

tions were placed on the jurors, and they

were willing to tell about their delibera-

tions from the moment of retiring. It was

learned that on the first vote the unani-

mous verdict of guilty was reached. This

vote was not taken until after dinner.

trial well, but the nearness of the end was too much for them to contemplate. Adry Hayward has not been in court for the last week. He has been at various places in the city, accompanied by a deputy sheriff, but he has avoided the vicinity of the court

For two hours after the verdict had been announced a crowd of people remained discussing the case outside on the walks and about the courthouse and jail. The unanimous opinion seemed to be that the verdict was a just one, and that the truth had prevailed.

nonchalance of the accused, after he had been taken over to the jail, following the jury's retirement, Hayward said to one of the officers: "Let's play a game of cards on the result." To which the reply was made by one of the deputies: "I'll come in there and play, Harry, if you'll promise not

MUTINY AND WRECK

FATE OF THE AMERICAN BARK

PORTLAND LLOYD EXPLAINED.

Captain and Most of the Crew Killed

and the Vessel Purposely Steered

on the Rocks.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8 .- A letter re-

ceived in this city to-day from Charles

Jones, steward of the missing American

bark Portland Lloyd, which left Junin for

New York on Feb. 4, conveys the startling

information that the vessel was wrecked

during a desperate mutiny on board, in

which the captain and most of his crew

were killed. Shortly after the bark left

Junin with a valuable cargo of nitrate, it

was reported that she had struck on a

rock at the entrance to the bay of Junin,

and all hands were drowned. Jones's letter,

which was to a relative, declared that the

affair was a planned attempt by the revolu-

tionary party in Peru to seize the vessel

and cargo for use aginst the government.

and cargo for use aginst the government. While the ship was working out of the harbor several Peruvians appeared on deck, the captain was knocked down with a handspike, the chief mate was shot dead, and two sailors stabbed. The man at the wheel, seeing that they were at the mercy of a set of desperate men, purposely steered the bark on the rocks. The steward and A. S. Jellusson, a seaman, were the only ones of the American crew saved. They endured great hardships and had to lie contained for some days before they could escape the ruffians. The leader of the mutineeers is said to be Gonzales D. Pietro, a notorious character, who had shipped

mutineeers is said to be Gonzales D. Pietro, a notorious character, who had shipped as a seaman on the Portland Lloyd and had a gang of cut throats concealed on board. It is believed that most of these men perished in the wreck. Pietro, when last seen, was clinging to the bowsprit and may have been saved.

An inquiry will be made into the affair by the American consul at Callao. The story is borne out by a telegram received by Hager & Co., the agents of the vessel in this city, stating that the wreck had been preceded by a mutiny in which the captain and all hands but two were killed.

am and an hands but two were killed.

SUGAR IS ADVANCING.

Result of an Agreement Between In-

dependent Refiners and the Trust.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.-It was stated

to-day, on good authority, that the inde-

pendent sugar refineries have combined

with the Sugar Trust to maintain prices.

Representatives of the independent refiner-

ies have been in New York city for two

days past and have, it is said, entered into

an agreement to stand together and pre-

Tested by Time.

MONARCH GROCERY CO.

84 East Washington St. TELEPHONE 1458.

Mail us your orders - they will have prompt attention. Goods delivered to depot free.

EGGS are good eating now. Ours are absolutely fresh, and to-day the price is 15c PER DOZEN.

Just received, a large shipment of Hume's celebrated Columbia River Salmon. Compare our price with what you have been paying.

Hume's Salmon Steak, flat can... 15c
Hume's Salmon Steak, tall can... 1212c
Other brands, tall can... 10c
Another car of those fine Michigan
Potatoes, per bushel 75c
Some big bargains in California evaporated fruit.

orated fruit. French-cured Prunes, fair size and

Give us your orders early, and we will give you good service.

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Grand Central Station, And the Knickerbocker Special makes the

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Best Line To CINNAT DAYTON, TOLEDO AND DETROIT.

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For further information call at No. 2 West Washington street, Union Station or No. 134 South Illinois street.

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SHORT LINE LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS. Chicago Limited, Pullman Vesti-Coaches, Parlor and Dining Cars,

Chicago Night Express, Pullman
Chicago Night Express, Pullman
United Coaches and Sleepers, daily.12:35 a. m. ARRIVE AT INDIANAPOLIS. Pullman Vestibule Sleeper for Chicago stands at west end Union Station, and can be taken at 8:30 p. For further information call at Ticket Office. No. West Washington street, Union Station and Mas-I. D. BALDWIN, D. P. A.

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A book of remarkable interest, written to show how the Jews, of different classes, especially the ruling classes, were impressed by the words and works of Jesus. It purports to be written at Alexandria, about twenty-five years after the crucifixion, by a Scribe who was in Jerusalem during the public life of Jesus, and was a member of the Council which delivered him to death. The unique interest of the subject, the perfectly reverent spirit of the writer, and the literary charm, lend to the book a profound interest.

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Reverles and Studies in New Japan. By Lafcadlo Hearn. Attractively printed, with artistic binding, 16mo, \$1.25.

Mr. Hearn's fascinating "Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan" has had a remarkable success, both in this country and in Great Britain, and is already in the third edition. The two qualities which most impress its readers are its ample and exact information and the wonderful charm of its style. These qualities characterize in coupil degree. These qualities characterize in equal degre-this new book by Mr. Hearn.

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A very bright and entertaining West Point romance. By Clara Louise Burnham, author of "Sweet Clover," "The Mistress of Beech Knoll," etc. Riverside Paper Sold by all Booksellers. Sent, postpaid, by

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INDIANAPOLIS, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1895.

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We will have music in our stores and serve dainty refreshments to day to all our friends and patrons who call. It will be the formal opening of the cooking exhibit of the

The exhibit will continue at the World's Fair for three weeks, with a special programme of music each day. We have secured the exclusive agency of this great new cooking invention in Indianapolis and propose to introduce it to our patrons with

A SERIES OF RECEPTIONS

That will eclipse anything of the kind ever seen in Indiana. We have given our entire store to the exhibit and have made it beautiful with decorations

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Expert Crown and Bridge Workers. Fine Artificial Teeth. Painless Extracting with Cocaine, Gas or Vitalized Air. Ladies entrance (ground floor), Deni-son Hotel.

ANDREWS ON PARKHURST.

The Bishop Says Not Every Preacher Is Called to Play Reformer.

BALTIMORE, March 8 .- At the forenoon session of the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church the Reys. L. E. Dutton, John T. Ensor and Amos E. Spielman were taken into full membership. Dr. J. M. Buckley and Bishop Andrews, of New York, delivered addresses. The Bishop said: "Dr. Parkhurst has done a great work in New York, but the trouble about it as I see it is that there will be a great many weaklings over the country endeavoring to imitate him. Not every one has a call to that kind of work. It does not seem to me to be the province of the pulpit to discuss questions of currency, law, strikes and the rights of labor and capital. When a minister of the gospel speaks on these questions he ought to be very modest and conservative about it. These great questions are not such as may be easily solved by a minister of Christ, whose principal business is to set men's hearts and conscience right." The Bishop called attention to various phases of the work of St. Paul, his tac?, versatility, faithfulness, methods of work, etc. He advised ministers to visit from house to house and not to use manuscript

in the pulpit.

'Rev. Dr. Buckley, representing the New York Christian Advocate, told a number of anecdotes and discussed the management of his paper, telling of the communications received attacking everything and everybody. He believed every part of the canons of the Holy Scriptures contained a revelation sufficient to guide a man to salvation.

The candidates received into the ministry to-day all promised to abstain from the use

Rev. Dr. Sanford Hunt, agent of the Book Concern, said the Book Concern proposed to furnish Sunday school literature to schools as cheap as any other publishing house. and would give it away if the schools were

too poor to pay.

Rev. Willie Morgan Cross was allowed to withdraw under charges at his own request. Several years ago Mr. Cross, who is no yet twenty-five years old, was engaged to a lady living at Hancock, Md. He desired to break the engagement, but the lady refused. He ceased his attentions and mar-ried a lady of Baltimore. The lady to whom he had been engaged reported to Presiding Elder Ferguson. An investigation followed and Rev. Mr. Cross was suspended from the ministry pending trial by the conference. He is now a successful business man. Several members of the conference par-ticipated in the funeral services of Joseph Newman Ruckle. He was the great nephew of Barbara Hick, who, with Philip Embury, was instrumental in introducing Methodism

into this country. Failure of a Loan Company. RUSSELL, Kan., March 8.—The Central Kansas Loan and Trust Company made an assignment this afternoon for the benefit of its creditors to Charles P. Copeland. The liabilities are stated at \$250,000. The company has operated extensively in Western farm loans, its guaranteed securities being widely scattered among Eastern in-vestors. The assets are nominally about \$400,000, but cannot be realized on at this

Grace Benjamin's Death. SAN FRANCISCO, March 8 .- Several days

it was developed that Meir had married the girl last August in Oukland, and some of the dead girl's friends said she had told them that the reason for keeping the marriage a secret was that Meir had another wife in the East from whom he was getting a divorce. The coroner's inquest was held yesterday and the jury decided death was accidental. Meir was not present at the inquest and it was stated he could not be found. it was developed that Meir had married the

A DECEIVER OF WOMEN.

Charles Hoecking Charged with Wronging Many of the Fair Sex.

NEWARK, N. J., March 8.-Charles Hoecking, who was placed under arrest here charged with being a wholesale swindler and deceiver of women, is daily being taxed with new crimes. Two wives have already put in an appearance, and the indications are that there will be more. To-day a letter was received from Mrs. R. M. Spath, who, it is said, conducts a matrimonial agency in Philadelphia, an extract of which follows: "Hoecking has robbed more than fifty women of their money and life, of which I inclose a proof. If necessary a New York minister, with a reliable witness, will ap-

minister, with a reliable witness, will appear in time to swear that he has married a Mrs. Smart."

The proof referred to is a newspaper clipping giving an account of the arrest and trial in Philadelphia of Otto Heidelman for swindling a Mrs. Schwartz, of New York, whom he had married, out of \$900. Hoecking has been recognized as the man who married Mrs. Augusta Smith, of Hackensack, and who deserted her the day after the wedding, taking with him \$1,100. He then called himself W. M. Sanders, and said he was a wealthy brewer.

KILLED SIXTEEN DUCKS.

President Cleveland Had Fair Luck Yesterday Shooting Birds.

CAPE HATTERAS, N. C., March 8 .- Mr. Cleveland was up bright and early this morning and ready for the day's hunt. When he came on the Violet's deck to cast his eye weatherward, if he felt a pang, rheumatic or otherwise, he did not show it. To all appearances he had no other cares than those of a sportsman when he left the steamer at 9 o'clock for the blinds. The weather was untavorable for duck shooting to-day. It was warm and thick, with light rain at intervals, and southerly squalls—just the weather when water fowls scatter over deep water—and only single birds are attracted to the decoys. The President spent about four hours in a blind and had tair luck, kining sixteen birds. The other gentlemen of the party aboard the Violet spent the day ashore on the cape inspecting the lighthouse and grounds. Mr. Cleveland will spend to-morrow among the ducks if the weather will nermit. All of the party are well and enjoying the trip.

Western Theological Seminary. PITTSBURG, March 8.—The meeting of the Presbyterian General Assembly committee of control of seminaries and the trustees of the Western Theological Seminary, adjourned without coming to any conclusion on the question of transferring the control of the seminary to the general assembly. In fact, the trustees of the seminary do not recognize that the general assembly has the power that it already claims over the institution and it is not probable that they will consent to changes in the charter to comply with the request of the general assembly committee. PITTSBURG, March 8.-The meeting of

DALLAS, Tex., March 8.—Col. Andrew T. Houston, son of Gen. Sam Houston, this evening sent by express to Mayor Caldwell, of Cincinnatt, the dagger which Gen. Santa Anna handed to his captors at the

battle of San Jacinto in 1886. Just before this battle General Houston received two brass six-pounders as a present from the ladies of Cincinnati, and the cannon were used for the first time in this battle. Colonel Houston has concluded to present the dagger to the city of Cincinnati in recognition of the sid that city rendered the cause of Texas independence in its darkest hours.

ROBBING GEN. LEW WALLACE.

Foreign Printed Copies of "Ben-Hur" to Be Admitted Into This Country. WASHINGTON, March 8 .- Assistant Sec-

retary Curtis has received from Solicitorgeneral Reeve of the Treasury Department, his opinion on the request of Harper & Brothers, the New York publishers, that instructions be issued to collectors of customs to refuse admission into the United States of copies of the book entitled "Ben-Hur," published abroad, in violation of the copyright secured in this country. The book was copyrighted in 1880, and the solici-tor holds in effect that the act of March 3, 1891, is not applicable to books copyrighted prior to that date. Therefore, the book under consideration is entitled to enter. The general effect of this opinion will be to admit into this country foreign editions of all American books published and copyrighted before July 1, 1891, the date the

GREAT CABLE SCHEME

PLAN TO CONNECT AMERICA WITH THE ORIENT AND PACIFIC ISLANDS.

Russia, France, Japan, Hawali and the United States Interested in the Proposed Enterprise.

ENGLAND TO BE LEFT OUT

WORK OF ORGANIZING THE COM-PANY NEARING COMPLETION.

To Be Incorporated Under State Laws -Admiral Irwin One of the Chief Promoters of the Scheme.

WASHINGTON, March 8 .- When Congress failed to provide for building the Hawaijan cable it by no means ended the forward a project of international impor- had already announced it Hawaii will join in an pan and enterprise for laying a cathe United States to Hawaii and thence to Japan, with branch cables to the French islands and extensive negotiations with these governments have proceeded quietly, but with such satisfactory results that they are well along towards completion. A number of conferences have been held with the officials of the Japanese legation here, and several phases of the subject are now under negotiation between Tokio and Washington. Minister Kurino is much interested in the project. It is probable that five or six of the most influential and wealthy Japanese merchants will be named among the theorporators.

France has also been interested, and, in the course of negotiations, she has made a significant suggestion to Hawaii to the effect that French interests will be better subserved by having the cable go via the United States, instead of the Vancouver route, which would be controlled by Great Britain. The chief interest of France is in securing cable connections with Tahiti and her other Pacific possessions, and with her naval rendezvous, which is now cut off from communication.

Russia's interests in the project are regarded as even more important than those of Japan or France. Russia's cable communication with the Western hemisphere is now westward, through London or Paris, and this filtering of all her news and official messages, through London in particular, has long been a source of irritation. The Russian imperial family already has a cable from Vladivostok, the easterly point of Siberia, to Japan, so that the new line would give Russia through cable communication eastward, instead of through London or Paris. The military and strategic importance of this is very great, for should Russia be arrayed against the Triple Alliance she could not communicate westward to the outer world, but could always maintain communication westward to the United tain communication westward to the United States and France.

States and France.

Hawaii is also interested in the enterprise, as she regards it as a practical realization of her efforts to communicate with the outer world. The United States Congress failed to act, and it also declined to vacate the treaty in order to let Great Britain build the cable. Under these circumstances the new enterprise, with Russia, France and Japan joining, has commended itself to Minister Thurston, the Hawaiian minister, and to other leading men of Hawaii.

waii.

The foregoing gives the international scope of the enterprise. The American branch is on similarly broad lines. Admiral John Irwin, U. S. N., who wrote the notable report when in command of our fleet in Hawaii, and Gen. Roy Stone are principally interested in the enterprise in Washington. With them are associated President Alvord, of the Bank of California, and the vice president of the bank; also the president and vice president of the bank; also the president and vice president of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce; John D. Spreckels, son of Claus Spreckels; Herman Oelrichs, son-inlaw of the late Senator Fair, and other millionaire capitalists, Besides these there will be several wealthy Japanese capitalists, heretofore mentioned. Negotiations are also in progress which cannot now be made public, by which a financial house known the world over will be among the projectors. world over will be among the projectors.

The principal work of organization is being consummated here in Washington. The ing consummated here in Washington. The only question at present is whether the incorporation shall be under the State laws of New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia or California. Their advantages are being compared, and the corporation will be under the State laws most favorable. An effort was made a few days before Congress expired to secure a national incorporation, but it was denied, as it threatened at that time to be harmful to the government cable project then in conference committee. It was not made known at that time that France, Russia, Japan and Hawaii were interested in the project. But the failure to secure a national charter has in no way checked the enterprise. The organization checked the enterprise. The organization will be under one of the State laws, as heretofore stated, and the arrangements are so far along that the filing of the articles of incorporation will be during the present

month.

The consummation of these plans, which are now made known for the first time, cannot fail to arouse keen interest in Great Britain and throughout Europe. The British project of a cable starting from Vancouver appears to be ended with the failure of the Senate to so modify our treaty with Hawaii as to let the British cable land on their island. The only recourse for Great Britain would be to induce Hawaii to break this treaty obligation with the United States, but it is known positively that this will not be done. Instead, therefore, of a British cable across the Pacific, as has long seemed imminent, France, Russia, Japan and Hawaii are now uniting with American enterprise to execute this work of vast enterprise to execute this work of vast commercial and military importance.

ZACATECAS, Mexico, March 8.—Louis F. Foote, an Enlishman representing a wealthy British syndicate, has just been swindled out of \$50,000 by two American mine proprietors. The Americans salted a non-paying mine in a district west of here and sold it to the Englishman for \$100,000. One half the amount was paid down in cash and the Americans immediately left the country with their easily acquired wealth, leaving the Englishman and his syndicate with a bag to hold.

FOUND GUILTY OF PLOTTING THE MURDER OF CATHERINE GING.

Received the Verdict with the Sucering Indifference That Has Marked His Conduct Through the Trint.

TO BE SENTENCED MONDAY

ONLY ONE PENALTY IN MINNESOTA FOR MURDER IN FIRST DEGREE.

Death by Hanging to Be Harry's Fate -Decision of the Jury Reached on the First Ballot.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 8 .- "In two hours will be a free man." Thus said Harry Hayward, who plotted the murder of Catherine Ging, to-day, and in less than three hours the jury of his peers gave the lie to his words and placed its seal upon the word "Guilty."

Money, almost unlimited, given by a doting father; counsel, able as the country could furnish him; a judge fair as the fairest-all had been given him, and yet that "bulwark of human liberty," as his own counsel called it-the American jury-had "let loose the common hangman." All of the trial is over for the public; all of life is possibly over for Harry T. Hayward. With the same immovable stolidity with which he has watched the trial of his case, the prisoner received the verdict of the jury. There was not the shade of a change in color; not the relaxation of a single muscle; no visible collapse or sign of any emotion; ever the same cynical and sneering

According to the statutes of the State of Minnesota only one fate can await Harry Hayward-a sentence to be hanged by the neck until he is dead. Neither the jury nor the judge could alter the sentence, no matter how strongly inclined they might be toward leniency. For murder in the first degree the law provides only one penalty. Judge and jury alike are but the agents of the State for the execution of that law. At the request of counsel for the defense the pronouncing of the sentence was deferred until next Monday morning, but the verdict of the jury has made the sentence of Harry question. On the contrary, it has brought Hayward as certain as though the judge

ERWIN'S CLOSING ARGUMENT. to-day to give Mr. Erwin time to close his argument for the defense, which had already lasted two days. He began by pointing out that the loan Harry had made to Miss Ging had not been attacked in the evidence except by the word of Claus Blixt. The validity of this loan was the citadel of the defense. It was evident that had the police machine been properly set in motion police machine been properly set in motion the mystery surrounding Miss Ging's behavior would have been solved, and in a manner consistent with the noble character of the girl. At the same time it would have relieved this "innocent man from the charge under which he now rests." Mr. Erwin then devoted himself to the alibi, and asserted that all of Harry's time when he was involved by Blixt's testimony had been satisfactorily accounted for. In closing he said: "This is the most monstrous persecution in the history of the country. If you are, in obedience to the pressure brought on you, to tear down all the rules If you are, in obedience to the pressure brought on you, to tear down all the rules of law; if fanaticism and the monstrosity of this alliance between the perjurer and the murderer are to influence you, then tell your artisans to remove from all our domes the statues of Justice. Tell them to put in her place a figure of the hag of hell. Take down your flag—the flag of your Republic, the red, white and blue—take it down—the old flag of freedom—and bid your officers rear in its place that polished, black face of hellish perjury."

It took Judge Smith forty minutes to read his charge to the jury. He declared that

his charge to the jury. He declared that the verdict must be guilty, as charged, or not guilty. In judging of the credibility of these witnesses, he said, the jury was entitled to consider their attitude on the stand, the reasonableness of their statements and the conditions under which they ments and the conditions under which they testified. If the jury believed that any witness had testified falsely, it was at liberty to discard his evidence, except wherein corroboration from other reliable witnesses established its credibility. If it was apparent that any witness was possessed of ill-feeling against the accused that also might be taken into consideration. If the jury found that any witness had given testimony on a promise of immunity from punishment, that, also, must be carefully weighed.

weighed.

The charge was perfectly satisfactory to both sides, and no exceptions were noted. It was conceded to be fair and impartial. The ruling passion in Harry Hayward was strong in the presence of death. He placed a bet of \$10 this morning that the verdict would be an acquittal, and that it would be reached inside of two hours by the jury. Judge Smith remained in the court, and then, as no word came from the jury, court was adjourned until 2 o'clock. There had been rumors of a possible attempt to mob the prisoner, and Judge Smith issued orders that no one should leave or enter the room until Hayward was behind the jail doors. This was without special incident, although there was a good deal of shouting on the street.

HARRY BROUGHT INTO COURT. Before 2 o'clock, the hour set by the judge for reconvening court, it was known the jury had agreed on a verdict. The prisoner was ordered to be brought into the court room. A cooler man than Harry Hayward under such circumstances never lived. His dress was immaculate, as usual, and he walked with the same cultivated stride that is one of his characteristics to the chair he had occupied for so many weeks past. That he anticipated what the verdict was to be seemed apparent in the angry manner with which he threw his hat on the attorney's table. The force was so great that a rent was made in the crown of the derby. Shumaker turned to his client and besought him to keep cool, whatever the verdict. "Don't show any temper, Harry," he said. "This is not the time for that." The injunction had the desired effect. Hayward straightened out the sleeves of his of his well-fitting coat, sat down, crossed his legs, and faced the jury. He was breathing so heavily that every breath was almost a gasp, but this may be partly accounted for by the fact that the passage from the jail to the court room was through a hostile and desperate crowd, and it was hurriedly made. He sat there amid the solemn silence of the big room, scanning the faces of his twelve countrymen one by one, as if to learn in advance whether any ray of hope lurked behind their impassiveness. The jurymen looked stern and sad. The story they had to tell could be he anticipated what the verdict was to be sad. The story they had to tell could be read to their faces, and Hayward knew his fate before a word was spoken. No spectators were admitted. The only persons in the room when the verdict was handed in were police officers, sheriff and deputies and the reporters, besides the judge and clerks. Outside a howling, anxious mob waited the news, and awaited it with ghoulish impa-

tience.

When Judge Smith arrived he Issued strict orders to admit no one and the injunction was religiously observed. Kobler, the clerk, asked in a tremulous voice whether the jury had agreed on a verdict, and Neil McNeill, the foreman, stood up. His face was ghastiv in its color. "We have agreed," said McNeill, in a voice that was scarcely audible, and the folded piece of paper that meant life or death to the accused was handed to the clerk. Judge Smith looked over the document first and returned it to Deputy Clerk Kobler.

"We, the jury, find the prisoner guilty," he read.

HOW HE RECEIVED THE VERDICT. Every eye was turned toward the condemned man. There was nothing in his face to indicate that he had heard a word of it. He threw his head back as the word "guilty" was pronounced, but it was change color by a single shade. Twice he coughed—that strange hard metallic cough their efficacy by a test of many years. Price, 25c. only to adjust his collar band. He did not

few weeks. Then, looking around at the crowd he raised his eyebrows inquiringly as though to ask: "What next." During the polling of the jury, he listened with evident interest to the answers, though what they might be could signify nothing to him. The expression in his face was one of indignation rather than any other sentiment.

Judge Smith then voiced his thanks to the jury for their labors in connection with the case. When the court announced that sentence would be deferred until Monday, Hayward was evidently pleased. He expressed the opinion, while being removed from the court room that the verdict was an outrage and that he was a long way from the hangman yet.

Albert Hall, the assistant county attorney. and Sinks in Five Minutes.

AT LEAST SEVEN LIVES LOST

rage and that he was a long way from the hangman yet.

Albert Hall, the assistant county attorney, received the verdict in a manner that said as plainly as words: "I knew it." When he rose to move that the prisoner be sentenced, Hayward half smiled and then glowered at the State's lawyer in an angered manner. He feels a keen dislike for Hall on account of certain early incidents in the case, and has not lost an opportunity to make this plain.

At 2:45 Hayward was taken down stairs and led back to jail under a strong police guard. In the belief that trouble might occur if the verdict exonerated Hayward, a force of officers had been detailed to duty at the court room and vicinity. An immense crowd awaited the prisoner's coming. He grinned at the mob as it pushed forward over the pavement towards him and it is doubtful whether Hayward would have regretted an opportunity to "mix matters" with some of the noisest. He was taken across the street on a dog trot, with the yelling multitude at his heels.

"Good-bye, Harry, old boy," cried one man at the top of his voice, "You're a dead duck."

"Not yet," said Hayward, loud enough to MANY SAVED FROM DROWNING BE PRESENCE OF ANOTHER BOAT.

Pllot Unable to See on Account of Smoke-Terre Haute Steamer Sinks in the Wabash River.

CINCINNATI, O., March 8.-The pier bridges across the Ohio at this c'ty are responsible for another river disaster. This morning the steamer Longfellow, of the Cincinnati, Memphis and New Orleans Packet Company, crashed against a pier of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad bridge and sank in a few minutes. Seven lives were lost. The victims are:

DAVID ALDRIDGE, Rome. N. Y., missing; believed lost. His wife is at the Palace
Hotel, this city.
J. L. CARTER, first clerk, Newport, Ky.,

missing; certainly lost.

AUGUSTUS CHACVET, barkeeper, New Orleans, surely lost; body not recovered.

JAMES MILLER, colored porter, Cincinnati, certainly lost; body not recovered.

MRS. W. J. AULT, Dayton, O., body recovered and at the morgue.

MR. W. J. AULT, Dayton, certainly lost;
body not recovered.

UNKNOWN WOMAN.

Vote was not taken until after dinner. There was not the shadow of dispute as to what the verdlet should be. It took but a moment to clear the court room. After announcing that the sentence would be deferred till Monday morning. Judge Smith at once left the bench. The jurymen were conducted to the clerk's office, where they were paid their fees for seven weeks' service, and then returned to the hotel. Samuel H. Dyer, the juror whose illness came so near compelling a new trial of the case, will not be taken home until to-morrow. During the last few days he has taken a turn for the better, and his condition is not as serious as it was thought it would be. On the advice of his physicians, however, he will be compelled to remain in bed for at least a month. The above is the apparent death list, but unfortunately the complete loss may never be known. All the records of the steamer were lost with it and no passenger list is ever left ashore. Later in the afternoon in a portion of the wreckage which had been landed some distance below the city the body of a young woman was found. She was wearing a satin night dress and a black skirt was about her feet, as if she had been in the act of dressing. A small satchel was in her hand, but it contained nothing to identify her.

The accident was one of peculiar horror. a month.

At the request of the attorneys for the defense the prisoner's relatives were absent when the verdict was read. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hayward, the prisoner's parents, were both prostrated at the end of the morning's scenes. All through the progress of the case they have stood the It was daylight, the fog had disappeared, the great steamer, fearful of the peril of passing the bridge piers, had been given the assistance of the powerful tow boat Hercules Carrel. When almost upon the pier the pilot found himself confronted with currents which no human foresight could have located caught the long steamer like a toy and turned the bow away from the course he had given it. At the same time the smoke from the lowered chimneys which had been let down to allow the boat to pass under the bridges, was wholly obscuring his vision. The Hercules Carrel pilot being located almost behind the great steamer. was a just one, and that the truth had prevailed.

It is understood that the indisposition of Mr. Erwin is really serious. After the close of his address this morning he collapsed, and for two hours was almost unable to see. Recovering to some extent, he at once left for St. Paul, after expressing to his associate, John Day Smith, regrets that he was unavoidably absent this afternoon.

A messenger was in the court room with instructions to hurry to Ozark as soon as the verdict was given. He left as soon as the word "Guilty" had fallen from the lips of the clerk. Hayward made a motion as though he would intercept the boy, but he was not quick enough—the news had spread. In an incredibly short space of time, almost a matter of seconds after the result was announced, a wild yell from the street told that it was already the property of the multitude. Among the people congregated outside the courthouse were several hundred women, and the sentiment among them seemed to be fully as hostile as that of the men. was also unable to see the boat's position. and more likely it was not strong enough to turn its course against the current. And so the fated Longfellow was carried like a helpless thing against the cruel, immovable pier, and crushed into a wreck. So quick was the work of destruction that in five minutes not a vestige of the great steamer was visible except bits of wreckage floating on the river. The carpenter had time to go into the hold with a lantern, whence he quickly returned with the report that nothing could save the Longfellow from im-

mediate sinking.

DETAILS OF THE ACCIDENT. The Longfellow was scheduled to leave here last evening for New Orleans, but the fog on the river was so dense that Captain Wise, president of the packet company, to which the steamer belongs, crdered her to be held until this morning. He also ordered the Hercules Carrel to be ready to assist the big steamer to pass the dangerous bridge piers. For having given , this" latter order Captain Wise is now more than gratified for it was undoubtedly the means of preventing a greater loss of life. The Carrel took position at the stern and port side of the Long-fellow this morning and assisted in making the turn. The boat went all right until within a short distance before reaching the piers of the Chesapeake & Ohio bridge, when the treacherous currents began to interfere with the boat's management, There was no fog, but as the bow of the boat pointed to the Kentucky shore the wind blew the smoke in such a way as to entirely blind the pilot. "I cannot see anything," he shouted to Captain John Kirker. The captain called back to run her south of the pier. The pilot signaled the engineer to stop, using the speaking tube for that purpose to make sure of quick action. But the current was relentless. The simple fact was that the big vessel with its powerful consort, and with the pilot's vision obscured, was absolutely helpless. The dauger was apparent. Warning was given to everybody. In a moment the Longfellow crashed against the relentless pier and was crushed. The stroke was alongside the boilers. Then was apparent the wisdom of having the Carrel at hand. All who could do so rushed for safety to that vessel,

do so rushed for safety to that vessel. With remarkable presence of mind some of the crew manned two lifeboats of the Longfeilow and saved themselves and the family of Captain John Miller, of Missouri, landing them in Covington, Ky.

The destruction of the steamer was almost instantaneous. She hung to the pier after the crash, but the currents, striking bow and stern, broke her in two and in less than five minutes she went down. David Aldridge, of Rome, N. Y., an elderly man, who was accompanied by his wife, and Mrs. Armstrong, of Jamestown, N. Y., was lame. He walked with a cane and could not make his way in time over the freight that impeded the way toward the stern where the Carrel lay. He was lost, but his wife and Mrs. Armstrong were saved. The aged clerk of the boat, Capt. J. L. Carter, who only last night was speaking of his long service and of his feeling of safety, committed the indiscretion, after once getting aboard the Carrel, of going back for something from his office. Before he could return the vessel went under. James Miller, the colored porter, was fatally crushed by the collision. Gus Chauvet, the barkeeper, perished in an unselfish effort to save the aged clerk. They were seen to go down together as Chauvet was doing his utmost to hurry They were seen to go down together as Chauvet was doing his utmost to hurry

him back to the Carrel. CROSS CURRENTS TOO STRONG. Said Captain D. W. Wise, president of the company: "I cannot tell why it happened, I do not care for the money loss, but it is the loss of life that hurts. I felt safe when I ordered the Carrel to help the Longfellow out, but it appears these cross currents caused by the piers are almost impossible to overcome. The Carrel has many a time taken this and other steamers past

a time taken this and other steamers past the bridges when they had no steam up. The Longfellow was using steam."

Major Turner, of Toledo, was on deck when the accident happened. He heard the colloquy between pilot Oscar Whitlen as he uttered the despairing cry: "I cannot see anything." He heard the captain tell him to go south of the pier and heard the pilot give the order to stop the engines. It was all hopeless. The mighty river was stronger than the boat's machinery.

Mr. R. B. Skinner, of Massillon, O. was a passenger. Said he: "I was in my stateroom, having just had breakfast. I did not even know that the vessel had left the wharf. The first intimation that I had of the accident was the sound of crushing thubers and the rattle of breaking dishes. It was not an alarming noise, but soon the notes of warning were given in such a way that I left my room just as I was clad, in

an agreement to stand together and prevent any cut in the price of sugar. The fact that the sugar market has been in better condition during the past two days seems to bear out the statement that there will be no further clash between the trust and the independent operators. There is a good demand, especially from country buyers, and values are strong, with Nos. 4, 7, 11 and 12, one-sixteenth of a cent higher than yesterday's prices. It is expected that prices of all hard sugars will advance another sixteenth by Monday.